

Published every SATURDAY at 1200 I Street Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington D. C. as second class matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year..... \$2.00
Six months..... 1.00
Three months..... .60
City subscribers, monthly..... .20

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

It is quite evident that a representative colored citizen will be appointed Register of the Treasury. The President will appoint a man who has the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. We don't mean the respect of a crafty and corrupt politician, but the respect of citizens who believe in a pure and honest government. We know President McKinley is the man to give us a pure government and representatives places irrespective of color. Have we such a man among us who meets all the requirements of a representative colored citizen? Have we a man whose appointment as Register of the Treasury, will give dignity to the Administration and to the colored race? Have we a man who will be acceptable to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, who has shown his friendship for the colored citizen? The Administration must have a man who is respected, not only by his colored fellow citizens, but by the opposite race as well. President McKinley is anxious to satisfy and please his colored fellow citizens, if he is permitted, but if men fight among themselves and refuse to be satisfied with anything and threaten to annihilate the republican party if the President refuses to appoint this one or that one, will do the colored man no good. It is the best evidence that such men are not republicans from principles, but for the spoils of office. President McKinley wants a sagacious, wise, and discreet representative colored citizen near him. He wants a man who is truthful and possessing the dignity of a Chesterfield and the political forethought of a Blaine.

We have a man who is a typical American, a wise and astute politician who commands the respect of the American people and one who will add credit to his Administration.

We present for the consideration of the President, a man who is held in high esteem by the American people, and as being a most discreet and honorable representative citizen. A man who has dignified every position he has ever held, elective and appointive.

The President cannot make any mistake in this appointment. We would not attempt to detract from others the merits they deserve, nor would we offer a name that is not known throughout the civilized world and respected by the masses of the colored people. The man who will dignify the position of Register of the Treasury, is Ex-Senator BLANCHE K. BRUCE, a polished scholar, a refined gentleman, a finished orator and an astute politician.

In strange contrast with the flurry and opposition displayed in the United States over the mere probability of colored officers in the Navy, stands the English government which during the jubilee is glad to respect, honor and entertain the black officers of her navy. Although claiming to possess a more liberal government it is certain that America has many lessons in liberality, justice and humanity to learn from the English people.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

The extreme deliberation displayed by President McKinley in considering the claims of colored men to official preferment, seems to be exciting alarm among many colored republicans. It is claimed that this caution on the part of the President is altogether inconsistent with the policy he has adopted relative to the appointment of his white adherents and indicates an indisposition to recognize the loyal and patient colored ally. Many would-be leaders, observing these manifestations of unrest, are beginning to sow the seeds of discord and suspicion. Some of them have tasted of the fruits of office and having been disappointed in their expectations of further recognition, are secret and specious methods, manufacturing sentiment against the administration. They are even setting their pegs to boom, new aspirants for presidential honors upon the plea that Maj. McKinley fails to appreciate the eminent services of colored voters during the last campaign. They point to the numerous offices which he has given to white republicans, some of which were held by colored men, under the Harrison Administration. They say if the President can take time enough from the absorbing subject of the tariff bill, which he has promised to the country as his first duty, to make hundreds of appointments, it is strange that he cannot consume enough time to give colored claimants sufficient consideration to justify a number of colored appointments.

Such is in substance what we hear from a number of sources. The reasons (?) for unrest above referred to are not as cogent as one would suppose at first thought. It must be remembered that Maj. McKinley has been in office less than four months. He came into office under peculiar circumstances promising as his first great measure a protective tariff through which the avenues of business will be multiplied and the prosperity of the nation increased. He has been compelled, during this time, to adjust diplomatic relations which had been sadly neglected by his predecessor and to over come that friction which executive indiscretion would only increase. It is true that he has filled many offices, but in the main they were such as necessity required. He has also, it is true given places which have hitherto been held by colored men, to white men, but that is no proof of his indisposition to properly care for the colored man.

On the contrary, the fact that he has not set apart certain offices and marked them "black" shows that he is broad enough to regard all republicans alike whether black or white and is inclined to place the deserving colored man in new and untried offices in which he can display his ability. We believe that Major McKinley is a true man, a true republican and a true Christian and that he would no more fail to properly reward the colored man for his fidelity to him, than he would to reward his white friends. The secret of the unrest, if there be any, is due partly to inexperience and partly to the impatience of the colored people. When the President shall have received the passage of his promised tariff bill or when it has so far progressed that he can find time to direct attention to other matters, we predict that he will bestow handsome recognition on the colored people and agreeably surprise his impatient, though faithful friends, and disappoint his enemies. At all events, we cannot afford to pre-judge; but must abide our time in patience and hope. We believe that Maj. McKinley will do the right thing at the right time.

The country at large is awaiting the birth of the tariff bill and the colored people in particular are anxious to know what sort of a bill will be presented them at the McKinley festive board.

TALKERS NOT ACTORS.

American Negro can boast of one thing and in that he is pre-eminent. The Caucasian can boast of his knowledge in the arts, sciences and possessing the art of money making and his entire control of government, but there is one thing, only, in which the Negro surpasses all other nationalities, and that is, his talking proclivities without carrying his talking into active execution. Yes the Negro can talk. He can make more fuss and threaten what he will do and never does it, than any other nationality upon this globe. He can take more snubs and insults and talk about what he will do and never does it than anybody else.

The Negro calls conventions and resolves himself into a committee of the whole and resolves to protect himself against lynch law and unfair treatment. He resolves to leave the republican party, because the democratic party treats him and discriminates against him on account of his color. He declares that he will not support the republican party because the democratic party favors klu kluxism and never allows one as a delegate in any of their presidential conventions. He is opposed to the democratic party because the republican party recognizes the Negro in all republican conventions and the foreign service. Yes, the Negro has been holding national conventions ever since his emancipation and resolves to hold more. If you beat the Negro resolving and resolving you have got to "get up and get." He can say more and do less than any other race upon this earth.

Some few days ago he resolved to put a straight colored ticket in the state of Maryland and afterward resolved it was unwise. Some few months ago a few department Negroes in this city resolved not to support any store in this city that refused to employ colored salesmen and women. These same stores have not employed colored people and the Negro gives them larger patronage, by 99 per cent. than he does his own stores and those who are really friendly to him. The Negro is a talker and not an actor.

HON. JAMES E. BOYD.

ONE of the best appointments that President McKinley has made is that of Hon. JAMES E. BOYD of Greensburg, N. C., in the department of Justice. Mr. BOYD is one of the best known men in the State of North Carolina and a man who is respected for truth, honesty, sincerity and ability to fill the position to which he has been appointed.

The country is now awaiting anxiously to see whether Hon. Mark Hanna, who has never yet lost a political battle, will add another laurel this fall to his capital. As the senatorial long and short terms are involved, the distinguished chairman will have a large and juicy plum to fight for. We shall see what we shall see.

The policy of the leaders in the last presidential campaign knocked the bottom out of the senatorial tub on which the republican party used to stand. Now that they have become more practical and business-like, why do the leaders carry their system of rewards to its logical limit, namely to give to young and influential colored men recognition commensurate with their political usefulness?

Notwithstanding the clamor of the unsatisfied, the axe drops slowly, with no hope of a change of removing instruments and no signs that the axe will be ground or wielded by a more vigorous hand.

HOWARD DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The dental infirmary of Howard University is open every Monday and Friday from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Dr. F. J. Shadd, the efficient and polished secretary of the medical department of the University will give you the necessary information.

Mr. John Curtin keeps one of the best places in West Washington. He is a thorough going business man and liked by everybody who does business with him.

EXPORT BOUNTIES.

Senator Cannon Introduces Lubin's Scheme to Help Farmers.

He Makes a Hot Speech and Floors All Opponents—Present Protection Is One Sided and Helps the Farmer—He Now Sells in a Cheap and Easy Way in a Dear Market—Can Be Protected Only by Export Bounties on Farm Products—If He Cannot Get These He Wants Absolute Free Trade.

Senator Cannon, of Utah, introduced on May 25 an amendment to the tariff bill which is likely to make trouble for the republican leaders, and which may break down the whole protective system. The amendment favors the Lubin scheme of paying export bounties on farm products. His scheme is now being pushed vigorously, not only by its author, Daniel Lubin, but also by the grangers of many states and by trades union and ministers. It makes its fight inside the ranks of protection, and has already opened more farmers' eyes to the folly of the system than all of the tariff reform work that has been done. Senator Cannon told some plain truths when introducing this amendment. He spoke in part as follows:

It was with great surprise, upon an examination of the measure, that I found that the great class of our population who have from the beginning not only supported the protective tariff party by their votes, but have supported the protective tariff principle by their industry from the beginning of its operation, were in a large degree excluded from any of its benefits. It is, I say, to supply a very patent omission from the measure as it now stands that the amendment is proposed, and it will be advocated here until a vote shall be had thereon.

The bill, as it is offered to-day, affords no protection to agricultural staples. There is remaining, I presume, no advocate of the protective tariff system who will contend that in this bill, with these import duties, there is afforded any protection or benefit of increased prices arising from import duties upon any of those commodities of which we export our surplus, nor are there remaining at the present time in the school of protection very many men who will contend and none who will prove that the farmer by the tariff on manufactured goods is sufficient compensation to him for the cost entailed upon him in carrying the protective tariff system upon manufactured goods.

It has become apparent to all thoughtful observers, and certainly it is known to all who have any direct connection with the agricultural industry of the United States, that the farmer cannot, and the man who reads him well knows that the farmer will not, much longer bear this burden.

There are three remedies possible. The second remedy, and one which I, as a believer in protection, would be ready to accept rather than to hold to and vote for an inequitable bill, would be absolute free trade, by which the farmer might buy as cheaply as he is compelled to sell, and that remedy this congress will not seek to enforce. There remains, then, but the third—the application of an export bounty which shall in a measure give restitution to the farmer for the higher prices which he is compelled to pay in protected markets.

No proposition based upon the declaration of equal protection to all the industries of the United States is complete, nor can there be successfully made a contention that it is just, unless it gives to the exporter of agricultural staples from the United States an equivalent benefit to that given to the manufacturer by the imposition of an import duty.

A duty of 25 cents a bushel upon wheat is a delusion and a snare. The farmer of the United States gets no benefit from it. The imposition of duty upon cotton, if that were attempted, would be of no value to the cotton producer. The imposition of a duty on rye is of no value to the farmer of the United States. Every other protected industry has a direct benefit from this tariff, because where we do not produce in the United States sufficient for our own consumption and a quantity considerable in extent for export the import duty serves as a means whereby the local producer can enhance the price to the local consumer.

The immediate benefit to the farmer derived from the treasury of the United States would not be all. For this comparatively small expenditure to him he would receive for these staples more than \$225,000,000 in higher prices than he now receives. It is true that this would increase the price of breadstuffs to the consumers in the cities, but under the declaration made here to-day that with higher prices the people will be more able to buy we will have a larger consumption of wheat and wheat flour and other agricultural staples in the cities of the country than we have now at the low prices.

Mr. Butler—Mr. President, the senator from Utah said he was in favor of about \$13,000,000 export duty on wheat at ten cents a bushel. If we pay an export bounty of ten cents a bushel, that will raise the price of every bushel of wheat, whether exported or consumed at home, that much, will it not?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly it will. Mr. Butler—Then, for an investment of \$13,000,000, which the government would pay out in the shape of an export bounty, the wheat farmers of the country would get their protection of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000, would they not?

Mr. Cannon—They would, if there be any truth in the protective principle. Mr. Butler—That would be a very good investment.

Mr. Cannon—It would be a very good investment if it were to be made in behalf of any manufacturing industry or any trust in the United States, but anything in behalf of the farmer is looked upon with scorn and is considered a

doubtful investment by the legislature of the United States.

In addition, Mr. President, it is a very poor argument, when you have been robbing some man for years and he asks you for justice, to say that you propose to continue to rob him of more and say that you do not know where you are going to get the money with which to restore that which you have unrighteously taken. It is the very first duty of the congress of the United States to provide a bill which shall not only be honest in its present application, but which shall protect some portion of that which has been taken from the pocket of the toilers of this land.

I have talked with the farmers in 20 states of the union since last fall, and I firmly believe that this tariff would no longer endure until the farmers of the United States can have a chance to revise it at the polls, if you do not give to them some portion of its benefits. The farmer is bending beneath a burden which he cannot carry longer. He has been the backbone of the integrity of the United States, but there comes in the place of this country a race of tenantry to reap servilely where he sowed nobly, men who receive their own independent voice at the polls and in all their declarations to their fellow-men.

The senate of the United States can afford to be absolutely just. I believe the amendment should be adopted. Mr. Chandler—May I ask the senator from Utah a question?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly. Mr. Chandler—I heard the senator speak of robbery a little while ago with reference to the farmer. Does the senator mean that the farmer has been robbed all these years by the tariff? Is that the senator's argument?

Mr. Cannon—Yes, sir, decidedly. Mr. Chandler—When did the senator first think that the American tariff system was a robbery of the farmer?

Mr. Cannon—Just so soon as the senator gave sufficient attention to the subject to understand the truth of it. I advocated republican tariffs as earnestly and as faithfully in my humble way as the senator from New Hampshire, and I believed exactly what I taught.

But I am not disposed any longer to advocate a system by which one portion of the population is taxed for the benefit of another portion of the population. I think that it is unfair to cherish only one class, and that the class which has already the most power of self-protection. If the senator from New Hampshire will go across the plains of Kansas, as I have gone, and across the plains of Nebraska, I believe in him sufficiently to think he will come back and say that this bill is robbery of the American farmer.

I have stated that I am in favor of a protective tariff system. I stated that in the guilelessness of my soul, being a republican, I went out and advocated the republican idea of a protective tariff. I never was brought quite so close to responsibility concerning it before as I am to-day. Heretofore I have discussed it on the stump, advocating it in general terms, but as soon as I am confronted with responsibility which obliges me to look more closely into its application to all the people I am simply discharging my duty when I seek to amend this measure so that it shall be honest to all.

Pushing Along a Good Thing.



The Infamous Wool Schedule.

The senate computations of the equivalents for Dingley bill rates on woolen goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the mere reading. For example, the rate is 55 per cent. on second-class wool, 280 per cent. on garnetted waste, 326 per cent. on shoddy, 171 per cent. on woolen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 167 per cent. on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 212 per cent. on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 151 per cent. on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 257 per cent. on hats of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 419 per cent. on felts of the same value, 147 per cent. on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound, and 64 per cent. on the aggregate of woolen carpets. The people of the United States could better afford to buy every sheep in the country and to put every shepherd on the pension list than to submit themselves to such shameless plundering.—Philadelphia Record.

How Capitalists Save Themselves.

The woolen manufacturers continue to stock up with cheap raw material in anticipation of the coming tariff legislation, the transactions in the Boston market last week amounting to nearly 8,000,000 pounds of foreign wool and over 1,250,000 pounds of domestic. They expect to reap rich profits when they can make this wool into cloth to be sold at the advanced prices which are now in sight. It is one more illustration of the fact that the capitalists can overcome many of the evils of any kind of tariff. It is the consumers who must bear the burden of the suffering.—Providence Journal.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE

A PROMISING YOUTH WHO GRADUATED FROM THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer: The following item concerning Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of ex-Senator Bruce, is quoted from the Cleveland Record.

"Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of Senator Bruce of Mississippi, went from the Cleveland high school to Washington two years ago to Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and was honored recently by an election as assistant editor for the next year of the Exonian, the magazine published by the students of that institution, which indicates that the color line is not drawn against one boy.

At Phillips Academy he has distinguished himself for scholarship and oratory. At the recent announcement of the honorem for the present year the name of Roscoe Conkling Bruce stands at the head of the upper middle class, and the Boston papers recently contained flattering descriptions of his delivery of Mr. Blaine's memorial oration on Garfield in the chapel of the academy. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have heard from other sources of the success and popularity of their son, and are grateful to know that the color blood in his veins has made no difference with his social or intellectual standing.

Moore and Prioleau are two men in business who keep one of the best houses in this city. They are two gentlemen who are entitled to the patronage of the public. Go to the Sparta Buffet and ask to be served with the best and you will be sure to return again.

Mr. E. P. Smith, whose card appeared in this week's issue of The Bee is one of the best known business men in the northwest. Mr. Smith conducts the Fair at No. 1712 14th street, N. W., where the people can purchase some of the cheapest Christmas presents in the city. This gentleman is a liberal and kind man to our churches, fairs and the poor. His name is a household word among all classes of people. Give him a trial.

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

TAKE THE



TO CLEVELAND MACKINAC.

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in the Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service—Highest Speed—Lowest Rates—Safe, Comfort, SPEED AND SAFETY.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Petoskey, Mackinac, return, including meals and Bertha. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$19; from Detroit, \$13.50.

EVERY EVENING

Between Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Train for all points East, South and Southwest and Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September

EVERY DAY BETWEEN

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

A. A. SCHANTZ, S. S. A., DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.

NIAGARA FALLS via PITTSBURGH

The B. & O. R. R. has arranged an excursion to Niagara Falls, via Elmira and Buffalo. Special Excursion will leave Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, July 7, crossing the Allegheny Mountains in daylight. The train will run through solid from Washington to Niagara Falls, via P. and L. E. R. R., L. S. & M. R. R. and N. Y. C. R. R. Tickets good for return five days from date of sale. Fare from Washington, \$10.

AN OLD ROAD MADE NEW.

And now another joke is taken from the already heavy afflicted photographer and specialty artist. No more can either ring the changes on the time-honored old minstrel joke about the man who wanted to go to Chicago "the worst way," and was directed to the B. and O. station, for the work of straightening the curves, which were at once the delight and the horror of all through passengers on the "picturesque B. and O." is about concluded, and the trip through the mountains no longer reminds one of crossing the English channel on a particular rough day.

This will be welcome news to the general public and to B. & O. enthusiasts—people who would not take any other route to their destinations if the B. and O. would possibly serve them. These are mostly passionate admirers of natural scenery, to whom the grand panoramic view along the B. and O. route can never become stale. Indeed, why should it, when it is never twice the same? Scenery on the scale of such immensity is like the ocean in its susceptibility to change. Not only with the seasons, but with the days, does its beauty vary. And even through a summer day it is never the same scene an hour at a time. Like a kaleidoscope, which the slightest alteration in position occasions a totally new view, so the forests and the mountains along this scenic route assume wholly new appearances with every passing cloud and every weather condition.

Now that the exaggerated bug-bear of the B. & O. curves has been finally disposed of, and its road-bed made second to none, the excellence of its equipment and the peculiarly "make yourself comfortable" we'll do everything we can for you," atmosphere which surrounds the traveler the distance he steps aboard a through train on this road will shortly double and treble the number of B. and O. enthusiasts, to whom the journey over mountains is less a journey than a pleasure.—The Pittsburg Star, June 5, 1897.